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from suspected plague in Valparaiso revealed the presence of the bacillus of Yersin.

On the 27th instant 4 cases of bubonic plague were verified and reported in Iquique and cases were also discovered and verified in Chañaral.

The infection of these cities in Chile has apparently been very rapid, as according to reports received from there 2 months ago there were no cases of this disease in Chile. Now so many places are infected that it is probable that there will be an outbreak of some magnitude. It may, however, be simply a case of recrudescence as the disease has been more or less endemic on the west coast for some years, appearing from time to time in epidemics of more or less severity. It is now, however, very widely distributed, although there is no large number of cases at any one place with the exception of Pisagua.

Mortality in Pernambuco.

During the second fortnight of February there were in Pernambuco 332 deaths. Of this number 153 deaths were due to variola, 1 to enteric fever, 1 to measles, 35 to pulmonary tuberculosis, 15 to malarial fevers, 5 to syphilis, 1 to cancer, 3 to grippe, 2 to dysentery, 3 to septicæmia, 1 to beriberi, 6 to erysipelas, 1 to alcoholism; to ankylostomiasis, 3; diseases of the nervous system, 28; of the circulatory system, 14; of the respiratory system, 4; of the digestive system, 17; of the genito-urinary system, 7; of the skin, 1; of young children, 6; and other causes 6.

By ages: Stillbirths, 19; 1 to 30 days, 11; 1 to 12 months, 22; 1 to 5 years, 34; 6 to 10 years, 17; 11 to 20 years, 44; 21 to 30 years, 67; 31 to 40 years, 35; 41 to 50 years, 34; 51 to 60 years, 19; 61 to 70 years, 13; 71 to 80 years, 6; 81 to 90 years, 6; 91 to 100 years, 1; and age unknown, 18.

The daily rate of mortality was 38 for the maximum, 17 for the minimum, and 25.9 for the average.

The rate per each 1,000 of the estimated population (180,000 to 200,000), is 49.7.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro for the week ended March 26, 1905.

During the week ended the 26th instant, there were in all 268 deaths. Of this number 3 were caused by yellow fever, with 14 new cases, the largest number reported for 18 months; i. e., in any one week. At the close of the week there were 7 cases in Sao Sebastiao hospital. Two of the deaths occurred in the city and 1 in hospital. Plague caused only 1 death, with 1 new case, and at the end of the week there were 8 cases under treatment at the plague hospital. Variola caused 5 deaths, with 4 new cases, leaving 27 cases under treatment at the hospital.

The epidemics of bubonic plague and variola may, therefore, be considered as ended for the time being. The infection, however, I believe remains in the city, and a recrudescence may at any time be looked for.

The other causes of deaths were: Measles, 1; grippe, 21; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 1; leprosy, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 6; tuberculosis, pulmonary variety, 49; other forms of tuber-